

APPENDIX E

THE
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female it comprises the two ovaries, the Fallopian tubes, the uterus and the vagina

re-pro-graph-ics (ri:prəgræfiks) *n.* the field of reproduction of documents, including input, editing, photocopying, and reproduction; esp. for official use

re-pro-gra-phy (riprəgræfi:) *n.* document reproduction by electronic techniques, e.g., by photocopying — **re-pro-graphic** *adj.*

re-proof (ripru:f) *n.* a reproving or an instance of this [O.F. *reprove, reprouve*]

re-prove (ripru:v) *pres. part. re-proving past and past part. re-proved v.t.* to rebuke (someone) [fr. O.F. *reprover*]

rep-tant (réptant) *adj. (biol.)* creeping or crawling [fr. L. *reptans (reptantis)*]

rep-tile (réptail, réptil) *1. n.* a member of *Reptilia*, a class of cold-blooded vertebrates incl. snakes, lizards, crocodiles and turtles etc. They have lungs, a heart with three chambers, and a skin covered with tough scales or plates. Some creep on their bellies, others crawl on very short legs *2. adj.* of, like or having the characteristics of a reptile **rep-ti-li-an** (réptiljan, réptilje:n) *adj.* and *n.* [fr. L.L. *reptilis*, creeping]

re-pub-lic (ripublik) *n.* a form of government in which the head of state is an elected president rather than a monarch || a form of government in which the sovereign power is widely vested in the people either directly or through elected representatives || a state with either of these forms of government || a society whose members are equally engaged in the same activity, the *republic of letters* [fr. F. *république* or L. *respublica* fr. *res*, affair + *publicus*, public]

re-pub-li-can (ripublikən) *1. adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of or having the nature of, a republic || favoring a republic **Re-pub-li-can** or of belonging to the Republican party *2. n.* a person who supports the form of government of a republic **Re-pub-li-can** a member of the Republican party

Republican party one of the two main political parties of the U.S.A. (cf. **DEMOCRATIC PARTY**). It was formed (1854) by antislavery groups to oppose the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and attracted many Whigs, Free-Soilers and those Know-Nothings who opposed slavery. It rapidly gained power in the North and held its first national convention in 1856. Lincoln became the first Republican president (1861). The Republicans held the presidency from then until 1913, with the exception of the administrations (1885-9 and 1893-7) of Cleveland. They were weakened by the secession of the Liberal Republicans (1872) and the Mugwumps (1884). In the late 19th c. the Republican party favored protective tariffs and the gold standard. After the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and Taft, the secession of the Progressive party split the Republicans (1912). They returned to power (1921-33) under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, but were blamed for the economic crisis of 1929 and were out of office until the administration (1953-61) of Eisenhower. They lost (1961-9) the presidency, regaining it with the administration (1969-74) of Richard Nixon. Vice President Gerald Ford assumed the presidency following Nixon's resignation but lost the 1976 election to Democrat Jimmy Carter. The Republicans regained the presidency with Ronald Reagan's landslide victory in 1980, and they controlled the Senate for the first time since 1955. Democrats held control of the House through the 1984 elections, when Reagan was reelected

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re-pu-diate (ripu:di:et) *pres. part. re-pu-di-ating past and past part. re-pu-di-ated v.t.* to refuse to be concerned with or responsible for (someone) || to refuse to accept (something) as valid or true || to refuse to pay (e.g. a debt or claim) [fr. L. *repudiare (repudiatu)*, to divorce]

re-pu-di-a-tion (ripu:di:eiʃən) *n.* a repudiating or being repudiated [fr. L. *repudiatio (repudiationis)*]

re-pug-nance (ripəgnəns) *n.* extreme dislike, aversion [F. *répugnance* or fr. L. *repugnancia*]

re-pug-nant (ripəgnant) *adj.* producing the feeling of repugnance [F. or fr. L. *repugnans (repugnantis)*]

re-pulse (ripulz) *n.* a repulsing or being repulsed [fr. L. *repulsa* or *repulsus* fr. *repellere (repulsus)*, to drive back]

repulse *pres. part. repulsing past and past part. repulsed v.t.* to drive back by force || to refuse or reject, to *repulse an offer of help* || to fill

with repulsion [fr. L. *repellere (repulsus)*, to drive back]

re-pul-sion (ripulʃən) *n.* a repulse || a feeling of repugnance || (*phys.*) the force tending to drive two bodies further apart [fr. L. L. *repulsio (repulsionis)*]

re-pul-sive (ripulsi:v) *adj.* causing feelings of repulsion || (*phys.*) tending to repel [REPULSE *v.*]

rep-u-nit (répu:nit) *n. (math.)* a number consisting entirely of integers, 11, 111, etc., or 99, 999, etc.

re-pur-chase (ri:purʃəs) *pres. part. re-pur-chasing past and past part. re-pur-chased 1. v.t.* to buy back *2. n.* a repurchasing

rep-u-ta-bil-i-ty (reputəbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being reputable

rep-u-ta-ble (réputəbəl) *adj.* having a good reputation || reliable, a *reputable source* **ré-pu-ta-bly** *adv.* [fr. older *repute*, to consider fr. F. *réputer* or L. *reputare*]

rep-u-ta-tion (réputéiʃən) *n.* the general opinion held by people about the merits or demerits of a person or thing || the state or fact of being highly thought of or esteemed || the good name of a person or thing earned through merit and distinction || (usually with 'of') a specified manner, quality etc. generally ascribed to someone or something, *he has the reputation of being an excellent horseman* [fr. L. *reputatio (reputationis)*, consideration]

re-pu-te (ripu:t) *1. n.* reputation, esp. good reputation, a *writer of repute* *2. v.t. pres. part. re-puting past and past part. re-puted (esp. used passively)* to consider, accord a certain character etc. to, *he is reputed to be rich* **re-pu-ted** *adj.* held in high esteem || generally supposed, *its reputed origin goes back to Roman times* **re-pu-ted-ly** *adv.* by or according to reputation [fr. older *repute*, to consider fr. F. *réputer* or L. *reputare*]

re-quest (rikwést) *n.* an act of requesting something or an instance of this || something requested || the fact or state of being requested, *available on request* by request because of or following a request or requests in request asked for by many persons, popular [O.F. *re-queste*]

request *v.t.* attempt to obtain (something) by making one's wants or desires known in speech or writing || to attempt to get (someone) to do or give something that one wants by making this known in speech or writing || to attempt in speech or writing to obtain permission (to do something) [fr. O.F. *re-quester*]

re-qui-em (rékwiam, rikwi:əm) *n.* a Mass for the repose of a deceased person || the musical setting of such a Mass [L., accusative of *requies*, rest (the first word of the introit of the Roman Catholic requiem)]

re-quire (rikwaiə) *pres. part. re-quiring past and past part. re-required v.t.* to stipulate, the law requires that the report must be made annually || to place an obligation on (someone), the law requires you to report annually || to need, this requires careful consideration **re-quire-ment** *n.* something stipulated or demanded || something needed [O. F. *requerre (requer-, requier-)*]

re-qui-site (rékwizit) *1. adj.* required *2. n.* something required or necessary [fr. L. *requirere (requiritus)*]

re-qui-si-tion (rékwizifən) *1. n.* a formal taking of control over goods or services under authority, esp. by an army in the field or by the State in a war or other catastrophe || the condition of being taken over for use in this way, to be on requisition || a written request or formal demand for goods or supplies under a centralized system of supply *2. v.t.* to take control of under authority, to *requisition a house* || to require (someone or something) to provide, *householders were requisitioned to provide shelter for the victims* || to request (goods, supplies etc.) under a centralized system of supply [F. *réquisition* or L. *requisitio (requisitionis)*]

re-quit-al (rikwaitl) *n.* a requiting or being requited || something given in return for services or retaliation

re-quit-e (rikwait) *pres. part. re-quit-ing past and past part. re-quit-ed v.t.* to repay (someone) for a benefit, injury etc. || to give (something) in return for a benefit, injury etc., to *requit good for evil* [fr. RE + *quite*, var. of QUIT]

re-ra-di-a-tion (ri:rédi:eiʃən) *n. (communications)* unwanted radio signals in a receiving instrument

re-ra-di-a-tive (ri:rédi:ativ) *adj.* having the ability to reflect radiation

re-re-dos (riədɒs) *n.* an ornamental screen behind an altar [A.F. fr. *rere*, back + *dos*, back]

re-run 1. (ri:rʌn) *v. pres. part. re-running past re-ran (ri:rən) past part. re-run v.t.* to run (esp. a race, movie or television show) again *2. (ri:rʌn) n.* a replayed T.V. show || the public showing of a movie after withdrawing it from circulation for a time, or the movie itself

Re-sa-ca de la Pal-ma (resəkaðelpəlmə), a valley of the Rio Grande in Texas, site of the second battle (1846) of the Mexican War. Mexican troops under Gen. Mariano Arista, retreating south after the battle of Palo Alto, were defeated by U.S. forces under Gen. Zachary Taylor

re-sale (ri:seil, riséil) *n.* a selling again or an instance of this

re-scind (risind) *v.t.* to cancel (a previous decision, regulation etc.) **re-scind-a-ble** *adj.* [fr. L. *rescindere*]

re-scis-sion (risfʃən) *n.* the act of rescinding [fr. L. *rescissio (rescissionis)*]

re-scis-so-ry (risfəri, risfəri:) *adj.* rescinding [fr. L.L. *rescissorius*]

re-script (ri:skript) *n. (hist.)* a written reply by a Roman emperor or a pope to a question of jurisprudence || any official order or announcement by a ruler or government || a rewriting || something rewritten [fr. L. *rescribere (rescriptus)*, to rewrite, to write back]

re-scue (réskjʊ:) *1. pres. part. res-cuing past and past part. res-cued v.t.* to deliver from danger, harm, evil, violence, imprisonment etc. or the threat of any of these || (*law*) to free from legal custody by force *2. n.* the act of rescuing || (*law*) release by force from legal custody [O.F. *rescourre*]

re-search (risə:rtʃ) *v.i.* to engage in research [fr. obs. F. *rechercher*]

research (risə:rtʃ, risə:rtʃ) *n.* a systematic search for facts || scientific investigation [fr. obs. F. *recherche*]

re-seat (ri:sit) *v.t.* to seat (oneself, a person) again || (*mech.*) to refit in its setting, to *reseat a valve* || to provide (a chair) with a new seat **re-sect** (risékt) *v.t. (surg.)* to remove a portion of (an organ etc.) [fr. L. *resecare (resectus)*, to cut off]

re-se-da (risi:de) *n.* a member of *Reseda*, fam. *Resedaceae*, a genus of plants including mignonette, chiefly native to the Mediterranean region, having cleft petals and numerous stamens in their racemose flowers || (also *rézida*) the greenish-yellow color of some mignonette flowers [fr. L. *resedare*, to assuage (fr. the use of the plants as a charm for curing tumors)]

re-seg-re-ga-tion (ri:segri:geiʃən) *n.* to segregate after having desegregated

re-semblance (rizémbləns) *n.* the state, factor, quality of resembling, similarity

re-semble (rizémbl) *pres. part. re-sembling past and past part. re-sembled v.t.* to be similar to, have the same appearance or nature as [fr. O.F. *resembler*]

re-sent (rizént) *v.t.* to take strong exception to (what is thought to be unjust, interfering, insulting, critical etc.) **re-sent-ful** *adj.* **re-sent-ment** *n.* [fr. F. *ressentir*, to feel the result of]

re-ser-va-tion (rəzərvéiʃən) *n.* a reserving something that is reserved || a limitation or qualification, *mental reservation* || (*eccles.*) the practice of keeping in the sanctuary a portion of the consecrated Host || (*eccles.*) the keeping back of the right of granting absolution in certain cases || the engaging in advance of a hotel room, theater seat etc. || a record of such an engaging, a tract of land set aside for some special use [O.F.]

re-serve (rizə:rv) *n.* something set aside for future use || limitation, reservation or qualification, to *accept a statement with reserve* || an instance of this || avoidance of familiarity in social relationships || self-restraint in action || speech || (in religious instruction and casuistry) suppression of a part of the truth || (*military*) troops temporarily withheld from action that they may be available for special use (*mil.*) the trained men of a country not in active service, but subject to call in case of war || emergency || one of these men || (*finance*) funds added to capital rather than being paid out || shareholders || (*banking*) assets kept available as cash || (*central banks*) assets held as gold || foreign exchange || a reservation (transaction) in reserve put aside for future use with